



286870

52,492/64

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PATENT SPECIFICATION

	Class	Int. Cl.
Application Number Lodged	52,492/64. 4th December, 1964.	25.1. C11d.
Accompanied by a Provisional Specification.		

Complete Specification Entitled	FOAMING BACTERICIDAL DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING AN OXIDISING AGENT.
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Lodged	10th November, 1965.
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Convention Priority -

Applicant	IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND LIMITED.
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Actual Inventors	DANIEL MURNANE and BARRY MOORE.
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Related Art:	49,236/64	25.1; 26.1.
	270,424(12,196/61)	25.1; 87.1; 88.2.
	262,897(18,403/62)	25.1; 88.2; 73.8; 28.8.

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to us :

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This invention relates to new compositions of matter and in particular to compositions of matter which contain a foam producing agent together with a stabiliser, a bactericide and an acidifying agent.

A common method of cleansing and sterilising milking machines and milk handling equipment comprises cleaning the equipment with one or more daily alkaline rinses followed by an occasional acid rinse, approximately one in every seven rinses, to remove the build-up of hardened milk proteins known as milk stone in milk carrying pipe-lines, holding vats, containers, tankers and like items of equipment. Even under optimum conditions milk stone build-up occurs and the plant must be dismantled and metal parts which come into contact with milk must be cleaned mechanically. In addition, sterilisation is normally achieved by passing scaling water through the equipment after cleansing, or by the use of chemical sterilisers. Heat sterilisation is difficult, since it involves the supply of boiling water or live steam, the temperature of which cannot be maintained through the length and breadth of the milk handling plant and since heat causes precipitation of milk proteins and consequent milk stone build-up. Chemical sterilisers used as rinses, on the other hand, provide only short time contact with metal surfaces and can be inefficient in providing a high level of bactericidal or bacteriostatic effect.

In our Patents Nos. 270424 and 262897 we have already disclosed that forming bactericidal detergents based on a quaternary ammonium compound combined with a chemical steriliser provides a means of cold cleansing and sterilising of milk handling equipment with high bactericidal efficiency.

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While this treatment prevents milk stone build-up, it was found that under unfavourable conditions minute residues of the quaternary ammonium compound may still be left on the surfaces of metal and glass after rinsing with water and that these residues may suffice to inhibit the most sensitive of bactericidal cheese starters and thus may interfere with ordinary processes of cheese manufacture.

We have now found that this difficulty may be overcome by the use of new compositions of matter.

Accordingly we provide new compositions of matter comprising firstly, as a foaming agent, at least one quaternary ammonium compound of the formula $R_1R_2R_3R_4NX$ where R_1 is C_nH_{2n+1} , n is 12 to 18 inclusive and X is chlorine, bromine or iodine and where R_2 and R_3 , which may be the same or different, are an alkyl radical containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms and R_4 is an alkyl radical having 1 to 3 carbon atoms or a benzyl or β -phenoxyethyl radical and secondly, as a stabiliser, at least one substituted alkane of the general formula $C_mH_{2m+1}Y$, where m is 10 to 20 inclusive and where Y is $-OH$ or NR_5R_6 , where R_5 and R_6 , which may be the same or different, are hydrogen or alkyl groups having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms inclusive and thirdly, at least one biologically acceptable oxidising agent. Suitable oxidising agents are the hypochlorites, perborates and peroxides and iodophor. By iodophor we mean a concentrated solution of iodine in a condensation product of an alkylphenol with ethylene oxide. The condensation product has an alkyl group with between 5 and 10 carbon atoms in the chain and comprises between 5 and 20 ethylene oxide units per phenyl in the molecule. The most preferred condensation product is

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the product available commercially under the registered trade mark "Issapol" H; a suitable concentration of iodine in the condensate is 10% w/v of free iodine.

Iodophor concentrates can be made also from the polyoxyalkylene surfactants as disclosed in claim 1 of United States Patent No. 2,759,869 and from mixtures of the latter with alkylphenol condensates as above described. It is also known that an acid environment is necessary to obtain the maximum biocidal efficiency of iodine. Therefore to prevent the decomposition of iodine, an iodophor is best mixed with sufficient acid to maintain the desired degree of acidity in the water present at use dilution. Although many acids are satisfactory, phosphoric acid is to be preferred as in addition to its low toxicity and volatility, phosphoric acid has a buffering action in the pH range of 3 to 6 which is an excellent means of maintaining stability of the product. The preferred alkyl radicals in both the quaternary ammonium compound and the substituted ammonium compound defined above are the unbranched normal carbon radicals.

Our compositions retain the detergent, foaming and bactericidal properties of the quaternary ammonium compound in the mixer mixtures; at the same time they have been found to be effective in reducing build-up of "milk stone". In addition they reduce the concentration of the minute residues of the quaternary ammonium compounds on the surfaces of the equipment, e.g. metal and glass to such a level that the action of the most sensitive of the bacterial cheese starters is not affected and hence there is no interference with ordinary processes of cheese manufacture.

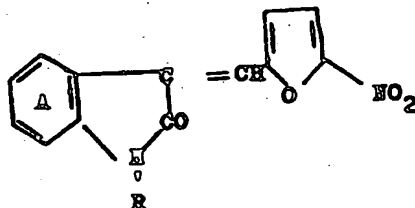
Compounds of the tetraalkyl ammonium halide type have

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bactericidal and bacteriostatic properties by themselves. However, under certain circumstances it may be desirable to intensify the bactericidal effect or to provide a broader spectrum of activity; other compounds having bactericidal or bacteriostatic properties may then be added.

Accordingly we also provide a new composition of matter as defined above comprising in addition at least one bactericide and/or bacteriostat. One suitable bactericide is, for example, a guanidine salt of the general formula defined in claim 1 of Australian Patents Nos. 159, 111 and 222,033. An example of this type of bactericide is bis-(p-chlorophenyl-diguanido)hexane.

Other suitable antibacterial and antiseptic compositions are the indole derivatives



where R stands for hydrogen and wherein the nucleus A may optionally bear one or more halogen atoms or nitro, acylamino, alkyl hydroxy, alkoxy or carboxylic acid radicals. These are defined and described in Australian Patent Specification No. 221,724. An example of this type of bactericide is 3-(5'-nitro-2'-furfurylidene)oxindole.

The concentrations of surface active agent in the final liquid to be formed which is required for high expansion ratios may vary over a wide range; the upper limit, apart from economic considerations, is not critical.

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All concentrations in this specification unless stated otherwise are given in percent weight/volume. Thus for example concentrations up to 20% and more of cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide are feasible although in practice, because of cost, 1% would rarely be exceeded. The lowest useful concentration is about 0.05% of the liquid bulk. The preferred range for those uses where foam volume is more critical than extreme stability as e.g. for cleaning and disinfection is 0.1 to 0.6%.

The amount of stabiliser required is a function of the concentration of the surface active agent. Useful weight ratios of surface active agent to stabiliser range from 100:1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$:1. Ratios of 50:1 are satisfactory for cleaning or disinfectant purposes; the preferred ratios for stable foams are 30:1 to 5:1. The concentration of the oxidant in the final liquid to be foamed is not narrowly critical ranging from 0.001% to 0.2% of the liquid, the preferred range being 0.01% to 0.05%.

The concentrations of the bacteriostat in the final liquid to be foamed may also vary over a wide range and are known from the prior art. Suitable concentrations for treatment of milking equipment are e.g. from 0.0001% and even less to 0.02% of the liquid bulk but depend of course on the known potency of each bacteriostat.

The above concentrations refer to the final liquid to be foamed. For practical use it is desirable to prepare concentrates of the mixed ingredients containing less water. These concentrates may be diluted with water prior to foaming in a ratio ranging from 1:10 to 1:100. A particularly suitable ratio of dilution is 1:30.

The foaming efficiency as defined in our co-pending

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application No. 12196/61 and if the stability is excellent; the addition of the oxidant and/or the additional bacteriostats does not affect foaming properties.

Stable aqueous foams may be produced by introducing an inert gas into the aqueous solution, emulsion or dispersion of the compositions described above. The gas is usually air, but other inert gases such as nitrogen or carbon dioxide may be used. Means of introducing the gas into the liquid are known; vigorous agitation may be used, but the most practical method is introduction of a rapid stream of air into a stream of liquid with or without the use of special nozzles and distributors. One such method useful particularly for the practical use of our foaming compositions is described in our Australian Patent Specification No. 253,078; another is described by J.P. Fry and R.J. French in J. Application. Chem., 1st October, 1951, pp. 425-429. This latter method was used for the evaluation of the foams of the present invention.

A particularly useful application of our invention resides in the foam treatment of surfaces to be sterilised.

Thus we have found that the effective volume of water containing tetraalkyl ammonium halide and stabiliser and bacteriostat and an oxidant as described above may be increased by up to 60 times, over prolonged periods, when foams are prepared from the new compositions of our invention and applied to the surfaces to be treated.

Accordingly we also provide a method of cleaning and disinfecting surfaces comprising preparing an aqueous foam from the new compositions of the present invention and

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applying the foam to the surface to be treated. Highly expanded stabilised foams from the new compositions of the present invention can be used for cleaning and disinfecting agricultural equipment such as milking machines, milk, butter and cheese vessels, cream separators, bottling machines and generally in the manufacture of foodstuffs for the cleaning of plant. The commercial milking machine may be used without additional equipment, recirculating an aqueous solution of surfactant, stabiliser, oxidant and bacteriostat and bleeding sufficient air into the suction side of the machine to build up the foam. A liquid volume of only $1/10$ to $1/60$ of the total volume of the vessel and pipes is required to fill the vessels and pipes completely with foam.

When used in food transport tankers such as milk tankers, considerable saving not only in materials but in time required for disinfection may be made. In the conventional method of cleaning milk road transport tankers, it is necessary to fill the tanker with detergent solution, to flush the detergent out and then to spray sodium hypochlorite solution thoroughly on to all wall areas; recirculation of the sodium hypochlorite solution some time is necessary and it is difficult to ensure that all intricate areas are safely disinfected. A final flush with water is then required. With the compositions of this invention it suffices to fill one tenth of the tanker or less with the aqueous solution and to air blow briefly to produce the foam and then to rinse with water.

When cleaning industrial vessels it is sufficient to fill them with from $1/5$ to $1/50$ of their volume with water containing the new compositions of the present invention and

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to blow inert gas into the solution. With simple, suitably designed nozzles, which are known per se, particularly fine and stable foams can be made. Very substantial savings in the biologically active constituent can thus be achieved.

Furthermore we have found that if agricultural equipment is cleaned with the foaming compositions according to our applications 12196/61 and 18403/62 and if after the removal of the bulk of the expanded stabilised foam the equipment is washed separately and subsequently with an aqueous solution of an oxidant as defined above, then the concentration of the minute residues of the quaternary ammonium compound on the surfaces of metal and glass is reduced to such a level that the action of the most sensitive of the bacterial cheese starters is not affected.

Accordingly we also provide a process which comprises exposing the surfaces of equipment with foaming compositions according to our applications 12196/61 and 18403/62, removing said foaming compositions from said equipment and, subsequently, treating said equipment with aqueous solutions of an oxidant as defined above. The concentration of the oxidant expressed as mole percent of the aqueous solution in the aqueous wash solution is not narrowly critical; it ranges from 0.003% to 0.07% of the liquid bulk, the preferred range being 0.01 to 0.04%.

Our invention is now illustrated by but not limited to the following examples.

Example 1

A mixture comprising 10g of solid cetyl trimethylammonium bromide, 3 g of solid cetyl alcohol and 0.15 g of chlorhexidine digluconate was added to 80 ml of hot water and thoroughly

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mixed. After the mixture had cooled to about 20 C, 0.6 ml of an aqueous solution of sodium hypochlorite (10% w/v av. chlorine) was added while stirring and the whole volume adjusted to 107 ml. The mixture so formed was diluted further by adding to 1 part of the mixture an additional 30 parts of water and mixing thoroughly. There was thus obtained a bactericidal foaming composition suitable for the cleaning of milking machines and not detrimental to cheese starters.

30 fluid oz of this diluted mixture was introduced into a typical commercially available four unit milking machine and using the air-bleed technique previously described a stable foam was formed which filled all the interior of the milking machine. The foam so formed was left in situ for six hours and then flushed from the machine by pumping through its interior 4 gallons of water. Ten gallons of milk from which a control sample had been taken to represent the bulk of the milk, were then passed through the machine as would occur in the normal milking process. Samples were taken from the first gallon leaving the machine, from the fifth gallon leaving the machine and from the bulked milk into after passage through the machine. The samples referred to above were then submitted to tests which determined whether the samples inhibited the efficiency of cheese starters. The results are shown in Table I.

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Tabl I

<u>Cheese Starter No. C.13</u> Samples of Milk	<u>% of Inhibition</u> of Cheese Starter
Control	Nil
1st Gallon	Insignificant
5th Gallon	Nil
Bulked in toto	Nil

Cheese starter culture Str. cremoris C.13

Example 2

A mixture comprising 10 g of solid cetyl trimethylammonium bromide, 3 g of solid cetyl alcohol and 0.15 g of chlorohexidine digluconate was added to 80 ml of hot water, thoroughly mixed and the volume adjusted, after cooling to about 20°C, to 100 ml.

The mixture so formed was diluted further by adding to 1 part of the mixture an additional 30 parts of water and mixing thoroughly by stirring.

30 fluid oz of the diluted mixture referred to above was introduced into a typical commercially available four unit milking machine and, using the technique of air-bleed previously described, a stable foam was formed which filled the interior of the milking machine. The foam so formed was left in situ for six hours and then flushed from the machine by pumping through the machine 4 gallons of water. 50 gallons of milk, from which a control sample had been taken to represent the bulk of the milk, was then passed through the machine, as would occur in the normal milking process, and typical samples were taken from the first gallon leaving the machine, the fifth gallon leaving the machine, the fiftieth gallon leaving the machine and from the bulked milk

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in toto after passage through the machine. The samples referred to above were then submitted to tests which showed whether the samples inhibited the efficiency of cheese starters. Results are shown in Table II.

Table II

Sample of Milk	% Inhibition of Cheese Starters	
	Cheese Starter No. C.11	Cheese Starter No. C.13
Control	Nil	Nil
1st Gallon	50	94
5th Gallon	25	88
10th Gallon	19	79
Combined in toto	18	78

• Starter culture Str. cremoris

This example illustrates that cheese starters are inhibited by milk which has been passed through a milking machine treated with a cleaning mixture in the absence of an oxidant.

Example 3

Example 2 was repeated, except that instead of pumping 4 gallons of water through the machine to flush the foam from the interior, 4 gallons of water containing 200 parts per million of sodium hypochlorite were pumped through the machine to flush the foam from the interior of the machine.

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Table III

Sample of Milk	% Inhibition of Cheese Starters	
	°Cheese Starter No. C.11	°Cheese Starter No. C.13
Control	Nil	Nil
1st Gallon	Insignificant	Insignificant
5th Gallon	Nil	Nil
50th Gallon	Nil	Nil
Bulked in toto	Nil	Nil

° Cheese starter culture Str. cremoris

This example illustrates that cheese starters are not inhibited by milk which has been passed through a milking machine subjected to the after-treatment with an oxidant.

Examples 4 to 15

Example 1 was repeated but instead of using 10 g of solid cetyl trimethylammonium bromide, 3 g of solid cetyl alcohol, 0.15 g of chlorohexidine digluconate, 0.6 ml of sodium hypochlorite dissolved in 100 ml of water and finally diluting 1 part of this mixture with an additional 30 parts of water, aqueous mixtures were prepared using the appropriate concentrations listed in Table IV.

There were thus obtained foaming compositions suitable for the cleaning of milking machines and the like.

Example 16

Example 1 was repeated but the 0.6 ml of sodium hypochlorite was replaced by 3 ml of iodophor containing 10% w/v of free iodine. There was thus obtained a foaming composition suitable for the cleaning of milking machines and the like.

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Exempl 16

Example 1 was repeated but the 0.6 ml of sodium hypochlorite was replaced by 3 ml of iodophor containing 10% w/v of free iodine. There was thus obtained a foaming composition suitable for the cleaning of milking machines and the like.

Example 17.

Example 1 was repeated but the 0.6 ml of sodium hypochlorite was replaced by 1.5 ml of iodophor containing 16% w/v of free iodine. There was thus obtained a foaming composition suitable for the cleaning of milking machines and the like.

Example 18

Example 2 was repeated, except that instead of pumping 4 gallons of water through the machine to flush the foam from the interior, 4 gallons of water containing 1000 parts per million of iodophor containing 10% w/v of free iodine were pumped through the machine to flush the foam from the interior of the machine. After this treatment no inhibition of cheese starter cultures Str. cremoris C.11 and C.13 was found. This example illustrates that cheese starters are not inhibited by milk which has been passed through a milking machine which has been subjected to the after-treatment with an oxidant.

Example 19

Example 1 was repeated but the 0.15 g of chlorohexidine digluconate was replaced by 0.0000075 g of 3-(5'-nitro-2'-furfurylidene)oxindole. There was thus obtained a bactericidal foaming composition suitable for the cleaning of milking machines and not detrimental to cheese starters.

Example 20

Example 1 was repeated, but the 0.15 g of chlorohexidine

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digluconate was replaced by 0.0006 g of 3-(5'-nitro-2'-furfurylidene)oxindole. There was thus obtained a bactericidal foaming composition suitable for the cleaning of milking machines and not detrimental to cheese starters.

Example 21

Example 1 was repeated but the 0.15 g of chlorhexidine digluconate was replaced by 0.00006 g of 3-(5'-nitro-2'-furfurylidene)oxindole and the 0.6 ml of sodium hypochlorite was replaced by 0.3 ml of iodophor containing 10% w/v of free iodine. There was thus obtained a foaming composition suitable for the cleaning of milking machines and not detrimental to cheese starters.

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Example No.	Quaternary Spermating agent $R_1R_2R_3R_4MX$	Conc. g/l	Stabilizer		Insecticide		Oxidant
	Compound		Compound	Conc. g/l	Compound	Conc. p.p.m.	Compound Conc. p.p.m.
4	$R_1 \square \text{Cetyl}$ $R_2=R_3=R_4 \square \text{Methyl}$	3	$R \square \text{Myristyl}$ $Y \square \text{OH}$	0.3	A	50	NaOCl 200
5	$R_1 \square \text{Cetyl}$ $R_2=R_3 \square R_4 \square \text{Methyl}$	3	$R \square \text{Cetyl}$ $Y \square \text{OH}$	0.7	A	50	NaOCl 100
6	$R_1 \square \text{Myristyl}$ $R_2=R_3 \square R_4 \square \text{Methyl}$	5	$R \square \text{Myristyl}$ $Y \square \text{OH}$	0.5	B	2	NaOCl 500
7	$R_1 \square \text{Myristyl}$ $R_2=R_3=R_4 \square \text{Methyl}$	3	$R \square \text{Lauryl}$ $Y \square \text{OH}$	0.5	B	2	NaOCl 200
8	$R_1 \square \text{Myristyl}$ $R_2=R_3 \square R_4 \square \text{Methyl}$	3	$R \square \text{Myristyl}$ $Y \square \text{CH}$	0.3	A	100	Iodophor 50
9	$R_1 \square \text{Myristyl}$ $R_2=R_3 \square R_4 \square \text{Methyl}$	3	$R \square \text{Lauryl}$ $Y \square \text{NH}_2$	0.3	A	50	Iodophor 100
10	$R_1 \square \text{Myristyl}$ $R_2 \square \text{Benzyl}, R_3 \square R_4 \square \text{Methyl}$	5	$R \square \text{Myristyl}$ $Y \square \text{OH}$	0.5	A	50	NaOCl 200
11	$R_1 \square \text{Myristyl and Cetyl}$ $R_2=R_3 \square R_4 \square \text{Methyl}$	7	$R \square \text{Cetyl}$ $Y \square \text{OH}$	0.25	A	50	Sodium Peroxide 100
12	$R_1 \square \text{Myristyl and Cetyl}$ $R_2=R_3 \square R_4 \square \text{Cethyl}$	3	$R \square \text{Cethyl}$ $Y \square \text{OH}$				NaOCl 100
13	$R_1 \square \text{Stearyl}$ $R_2 \square R_3 \square R_4 \square \text{Methyl}$	2					NaOCl 50

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Sample No.	Quaternary cationic agent $R_1R_2R_3R_4NX$				Stabilizer NY		Enoformide		Oxidant	
	Compound	Conc. g/l	Compound	Conc. g/l	Compound	Conc. p.p.m.	Compound	Conc. p.p.m.		
14	$R_1 \square Stearyl$ $R_2=R_3=R_4 = Methyl$	3	$R \square Stearyl$ $Y \square NH_2$	0.3	A	50	NaOCl	200		
15	$R_1 \square Myristyl$ and Cetyl $R_2=R_3=R_4 = Methyl$	1	$R \square Myristyl$ $Y \square OH$	0.1	A	100	H ₂ O ₂	200		

Compound A is the digluconate of bis-(p-chlorophenyldiguanido)hexane,

Compound B is 3-(5-nitro-2'-furfurylidene)oxindole,

X = Bromine

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Table IV Continued

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The claims defining the invention are as follows:-

1. Composition of matter comprising firstly, as a foaming agent, at least one quaternary ammonium compound of the formula $R_1R_2R_3R_4NX$ where R_1 is C_nH_{2n+1} , n is 12 to 18 inclusive and X is chlorine, bromine or iodine and where R_2 and R_3 , which may be the same or different, are an alkyl radical containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms and R_4 is an alkyl radical having 1 to 3 carbon atoms or a benzyl or β -phenoxylethyl radical and secondly, as a stabiliser, at least one substituted alkane of the general formula $C_mH_{2m+1}Y$, wherein m is 10 to 20 inclusive, Y is $-OH$ or NR_5R_6 and R_5 and R_6 , which may be the same or different, are hydrogen or alkyl groups having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms inclusive and thirdly, at least one biologically acceptable oxidising agent. (4th December, 1964)

2. Compositions of matter according to claim 1 wherein the alkyl radicals C_nH_{2n+1} in the quaternary ammonium compound and the alkyl radicals C_mH_{2m+1} in the substituted alkane are unbranched normal carbon chains. (4th December, 1964)

3. Compositions of matter according to claim 1, wherein the stabiliser is an alcohol and wherein $m = n-2$. (4th December, 1964)

4. Compositions of matter according to claim 2, wherein the stabiliser is an alcohol and wherein $m = n-2$. (4th December, 1964)

5. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein n is between 14 and 16 inclusive. (4th December, 1964)

6. Compositions of matter according to claims 1, 2, 3 and 5 wherein the stabiliser is tetradecyl alcohol. (4th December, 1964)

7. Compositions of matter according to claims 1, 2, 3 and 5 wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol. (4th December, 1964)

8. Compositions of matter according to claim 7 wherein the cetyl alcohol is commercially available cetyl alcohol. (4th December, 1964)

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9. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the biologically acceptable oxidising agent is the salt of an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal and hypochlorous acid. (4th December, 1964)

10. Compositions of matter according to claim 9 wherein the salt is present in an amount between 50 and 250 parts by weight of available chlorine per million parts by weight of the total composition. (4th December, 1964)

11. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

12. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

13. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

14. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

15. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

16. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

17. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

18. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

19. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

20. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

21. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

22. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

23. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

24. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

25. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

26. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

27. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

28. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

29. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

30. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

31. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

32. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

33. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

34. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

35. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

36. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

37. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

38. Compositions of matter according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the stabiliser is cetyl alcohol.

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bactericid is a guanidin salt of the general formula as defined in claim 1 of Australian Patent Specifications Nos. 159111 and 222033 (4th December, 1964)

17. Compositions of matter according to claim 15 wherein the bactericide is bis-(p-chlorophenyldiguanido)benzene. (4th December, 1964)

18. Compositions of matter according to claim 15 wherein the bactericide is an indole derivative of the general formula as defined in claim 1 of Australian Patent Specification No. 221724. (4th December, 1964)

19. Compositions of matter according to claim 15 wherein the bactericide is 3-(5'-nitro-2'-furfurylidene)oxindole. (4th December, 1964)

20. Compositions of matter according to any one of the claims, comprising in addition water and wherein the bactericide is present in an amount of 0.1 to 10% by weight of the total composition. (4th December, 1964)

21. Compositions of matter according to claim 20 wherein the bactericide is present in an amount of 0.1 to 10% by weight of the total composition. (4th December, 1964)

22. Compositions of matter according to any one of the claims, comprising in addition a quaternary ammonium compound is present in an amount of 0.1 to 10% by weight of the total composition. (4th December, 1964)

23. Compositions of matter according to claim 22 wherein the quaternary ammonium compound is present in a proportion by weight between 0.1 and 10% of the total composition. (4th December, 1964)

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between 0.001% and 0.2% by weight of the total composition.

(4th December, 1964)

25. Compositions of matter according to claim 24

wherein the oxidant is present in an amount between

0.01% and 0.05% by weight of the total composition.

(4th December, 1964)

26. Compositions of matter according to any one of the

preceding claims wherein the bactericide is present in an

amount between 0.001% and 0.02% by weight of the total

composition. (4th December, 1964)

27. Compositions of matter substantially as herein

described with reference to any one of Examples 1, and 3

to 15 inclusive (4th December, 1964)

28. A process of cleaning and disinfecting surfaces

using compositions of matter according to any one of the

preceding claims. (4th December, 1964)

29. A process for exposing the surfaces of equipment

with foaming compositions as defined in Australian Patent

No. 287,897, comprising said foaming compositions

and, sequentially, treating said equipment

with compositions of matter as hereinbefore defined.

(4th December, 1964)

30. Compositions of matter according to claim 14 wherein

the oxidant is present in an amount between 50 and 100 parts by

weight of available iodine per million parts by weight

of the total composition. (10th November, 1965)

31. Compositions of matter according to claims 12 and 19

wherein 3-(5'-nitro-2'-sulfurylidene)oxazole is present in

an amount between 0.005 and 0.25 parts by weight per million

parts of the total composition. (10th November, 1965)

32. Compositions of matter according to claim 12

286870

inclusive. (10th November, 1965)

DATED this 8th day of November, 1965.

**IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES OF AUSTRALIA
AND NEW ZEALAND LIMITED**

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